

DEAFMUTE'S JOURNAL.

VOLUME LII

Published Every Thursday
at 99 Ft. Washington Ave.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1928.

Subscription Price, \$2 a year.

NUMBER 46

Entered as second class matter January 6, 1880, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 19, 1918.

ABOUT FOOT BALL.

Football teams have characteristics, just as human beings have. One team may be always ready to open a game with dash and fire; another team may be of the stolid, plodding kind that has to warm up slowly to its work. One fall at New Haven, the Yale team seemed utterly unable to "get going" in the first five or ten minutes of a game. No matter whether the team that faced us was good or bad, powerful or weak—some way we could not get started. As the season went on, the matter became serious, for wasting ten minutes in the first part of a game may prove fatal to a team's chance of victory. I had a talk with the captain and coach to see what we could do toward waking up the men.

We were just about to play one of our last matches before the important Harvard and Princeton games, and I asked the captain and the quarter back whether we had any one play that they thought would surely result in gain of two or three yards. I told them that I did not care for a play that they thought would make a long gain, but that I wanted one that would be certain to start us toward the opponents' goal. They were both positive that one play that we had was sure, no matter what happened, to gain us two or three yards.

"Well, then," I said, "as soon as you get the ball in your possession anywhere in the enemy's territory, I want you to use that play, and at least get started toward the goal."

The game had not been in progress for more than five minutes when we got the ball just inside the opponents' forty-yard line. I waited with much interest to see what would happen. The signal was given; I recognized it; it was the play we had agreed upon—the play that could not fail to gain ground.

The captain of the team himself was to take the ball. The center snapped it, the quarter back passed it, the captain took it, and lost a yard! Yet, later in the game, that sluggish team scored no less than twenty points!

Spectators at a certain football game missed one of the most interesting exhibitions imaginable on the football field, when a team that had planned a particular method of preventing a field goal became convinced that their maneuver was not sportsmanlike. On the team were several exceptional gymnasts. They had planned to raise a bulwark of men in three tier,—one man at the top, two supporting the two,—and thus to form an obstruction some fifteen or sixteen feet high in front of the kicker. They had practiced the trick so assiduously that they could run this bulwark up almost an instant. Just what would have happened had they tried the maneuver in the game will never be known, but at any rate it would have formed an awkward obstruction for the goal kicker.

I remember quite vividly how near I came to blighting the athletic career of Frederic Remington, who later won fame as an artist. Remington, who was a big, stocky athlete, weighed more than 200 pounds; when he reported at the football field for practice there was more or less comment as to what department he was registered in. When the news got about that he was registered in the art school, some quiet winks were interchanged, for many thought him a "ringer," who was attending the art school only in order to be eligible for the football team. Somewhat disquieted by the rumors, I went to the dean of the art school to make inquiries. The dean assured me that the boy was in earnest about his profession; and when, a few days later, Remington made some sketches of players for me, I abandoned all suspicion that he was more of a football player than an artist.

Every year the contention is raised that it will be easy to simplify the rules that govern football. A few years ago the chairman and the secretary of the rules committee were impressed with the possibility of accomplishing this improvement that they engaged a professional codifier, one of the best in the legal profession, to take up the matter; the rules that have been in the rules book since that time are the result of his work.

Although of course it is desirable

that the rules of football be simple, it is also necessary that they be comprehensive. That fact is illustrated by some incidents of the early days of the sports. A player once discovered that the rules did not force a team, after the ball had been punted out from a touchdown, to try at goal. Hence there was nothing in the rules to prevent a team that had made a touchdown from punting out to one of its players, who might stand as near the goal line as he wished, and who might fall at once across the line for a second touchdown. In fact, the team could keep on doing that until it had scored any number of touchdowns. That weakness in the rules was speedily corrected.

Another incident of a similar nature occurred when the universities on the Pacific coast first adopted the Rugby rules. Those rules provided that when the ball went out of bounds a player on the team that had sent it out should throw it into the field of play; they imposed no further restrictions. The custom was for the player to throw the ball fairly well out into the field—of course, to one of his teammates. Hardly a season had elapsed before an ingenious youth discovered a loophole in the rules. When his side had sent the ball out of bounds, he placed one of his own team close to the side line, and put the ball into his hands; that player took a step forward out of bounds, and repeated the performance. Thus a team could work its way to the goal line without losing possession of the ball. The next season the rule was changed so as to read that no player to whom the ball is to pass shall approach nearer than five yards to the side line.

When people were most severely criticizing foot-ball for its roughness, and were urging drastic changes in the rules, some one printed a small folder that contained a proposed set of rules. The following are a few extracts:

"The field shall be covered with two feet of cotton batting, over which is placed a three-fourth-inch carpet.

"The price of tickets will be left to the spectator, he paying for the same at the gate whatever he thinks is right.

"The ball must be covered with pale blue or pink satin, tied with white ribbon.

"All spectators must be dressed in sombre clothing and must remain absolutely quiet during the progress of the game.

"The only cheering permitted shall be three ral! ral! given by a student chosen by the faculty. These cheers shall be given at the close of each half.

"Each player shall be provided with a flag three inches in length, of the color of the varsity, and a small butterfly net covered with soft felt.

"When a player wishes to tackle a runner he must wave his flag three times in front of the runner's face, not higher than the nose or lower than the waist. The holder of the ball must say, 'Fee, fie, fo, fum; I have the ball and now I run.' The tackler must reply, 'Tweedle dum, tweedle dee,' at the same time catching the runner with his butterfly net."

Great efforts have always been made to keep the tickets for the larger football games out of the hands of speculators. One university issued that warning that those persons whose tickets were found in the possession of speculators would not only be refused the right to apply for tickets in the future, but would have their names published in a "black list" in one of the college periodicals. Among some half dozen persons whose tickets had been found in the hands of speculators one year was a man whose name was entirely unfamiliar to anyone in the ticket department. Upon investigation, however, the man proved to be a graduate of the university, and he was therefore advised that unless he could offer some satisfactory explanation his name would be printed in the black list.

The performance gave us all a different view of Charlie, and after it was less surprised than I otherwise should have been when he at last won a position on the team. He became a first-rate guard.—Walter Camp in *Youth's Companion*.

Pittsburgh Reformed Presbyterian Church.
Elizabethtown, between Penn Avenue and Duquesne Way.
Rev. T. H. Acheson, Pastor.
Mrs. Keith, Interpreter for the deaf.

Sabbath School—10 A.M.
Sermom—11 A.M.
Prayer meeting on first Wednesday evening of each month at 7:45 P.M.
Everybody Welcome.

no knowledge of modern college athletics.

He had applied for the tickets for a nephew, who was not a college man, and who knew no more than the clergyman did about the rules under which the tickets were sold. At the last minute the nephew had been unable to attend the game, and so had walked into the nearest hotel and sold the tickets. Needless to say, the innocent clergyman was spared the humiliation of having his name printed in the black list.

The rule that forbids a player to wear any metal on his person gave rise to a peculiar situation in a football game a few seasons ago. Shortly after the game had begun, a player complained that his opponent was wearing some metal on his wrist. The official examined the offending player, and found a heavy metal bangle on his left wrist. He told the man to remove the bangle, but the player refused to obey, because he said, the bangle had been "wished on." However, when he was given his choice of taking off the bangle or leaving the game, he decided to remove the treasure.

The mints of the United States do a good deal of business of which the public at large knows little or nothing. We not only manufacture money for our own use, but we make coins by the millions for other countries. Every now and then we get an order from some Latin-American republic for a supply of metal pieces, such as bolivars, colons, pesos, or what not, and we must do the work as carefully as if the coins were to be used in our own country.

In the days when they permitted any member of the university to compete for a position on a team, a rawboned, clumsy fellow reported for football practice. He was so awkward that he did not seem to know where his feet were going when he ran, or how far his arms would reach when he tackled a man or fell on the ball. He had come down from the foothills, where all he had done was to ride hard and to work hard.

We make their coins for them at net cost, and make not a penny of profit on the work. We do it merely as an act of friendliness toward our sister republics in the Western Hemisphere. On the other hand, several of the great European nations make a business of minting coins for smaller countries, and are accustomed to bid against one another for such contracts.

The reason why most of the Latin-American republics do not manufacture their own metal money is simple. Even a small mint can hardly be started for less than \$200,000. Such a plant could turn out in a few months enough coins to last a little country for many years, and then of course would have to close. It is much cheaper to send an order for the work to the Treasury of the United States.

The first work we did of that kind was for Venezuela, which in 1876 ordered \$100,000 worth of one-cent and two-cent pieces. Our next contract, which was made with the Hawaiian Islands, called for 500,000 silver dollars, 500,000 half dollars, 700,000 quarters, and 750,000 dimes. We have made quantities of so-called silver coins for Santo Domingo, which contain only thirty-five per cent of silver to sixty-five per cent of copper and nickel.

In 1898 we coined 3,326,714 such pieces,—half dollars, quarters, and dimes,—and in the following year 906,089 more.

When a sister republic wishes to order coins from us, it requests at Washington to confer with our Secretary of State. He refers the minister to the Secretary of the Treasury, who grants the formal permission and authorizes the mint to proceed with the work. If the coins are to be made of silver or of gold, the government that is ordering them usually supplies the metal and pays only for the coinage; but if the coins are of nickel or copper, the mint supplies the material, and includes its value in the charges.

When somewhat reassured by this confident statement, I went over to the ring and watched to see what would happen. Finding that he could not escape, Charlie faced the inevitable, and stepping out into the ring, pulled his cap tight over his head and said,

"I'll try the hoss, mister."

In another second Charles was on the broncho's back. From the moment he swung his leg over the animal, all trace of his awkwardness disappeared. He seemed actually to have grown on that horse's back, and he met successfully every attempt of the creature to dislodge him.

Six minutes later he had pocketed the prize.

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"UNCLE SAM" AS A MONEY MAKER.

By George E. Rossars, formerly Director of the United States Mint.

The metal money of the United States is circulated far more widely, in a geographical sense, than most people realize. It is accepted at face value in most of the South and Central American republics. In China, which has no national currency, it much used as a medium of exchange; and in Canada our silver and gold pieces move in trade as freely as Canadian money.

Our government, indeed, has realized a considerable profit from such of its silver coins as are circulated in Canada; for silver is cheap, and it costs us only about fifty cents to turn out a dollar's worth of dimes, halves, or quarters. We make no profit in minting gold, but the fact is interesting that our gold coins reserves of make up the bulk of the gold and Canadian treasury and the Canadian banking system.

"Uncle Sam" makes about fifty cents on every dollar's worth of United States silver coins that he mints; but he makes a much larger profit, relatively, on his cents and nickels. Formerly the mints purchased blanks for those coins on contract, but now all United States coins are made from the ingot. The seigniorage to the government on one-cent and five-cent pieces amounts annually to about \$3,500,000.

The five-cent pieces in reality only one-fourth nickel; the remaining three-fourths is copper. The bronze cent is ninety-five per cent copper, three percent tin, and two per cent zinc—an alloy adopted because it is very durable, and because it retains polish better than pure copper does.

Uncle Sam has not always had his profitable monopoly of the business of making coins. Before the middle of the last century, a man named Bechtler in North Carolina manufactured large quantities of ten-dollar, five-dollar and one-dollar pieces, which were widely circulated in the South and West. They were about two and a half per cent under value, and that percent represented his profit.

In those days it was a criminal offense for private individuals to mint money. At one time the Mormons issued half eagles and double eagles of gold much debased with less precious metal. On the obverse side was an eye, with the words, "Holiness to the Lord." At one time private firms in San Francisco did a considerable business in minting gold pieces.

The United States mints furnish "proof" coins at a little more than their face value to anyone who chooses to ask for them. Proof coins are stamped with hand presses from carefully burnished dies, and the blanks used are also burnished. Thus the coins have a mirror-like polish, and are very beautiful. If kept in little buckskin bags,—as collectors usually keep them,—they will retain their beauty indefinitely. But you can get such proof coins only of the current year, for all dies used at the mints are destroyed annually.

When the government intends to mint a coin of a new design it usually strikes off experimental coins from the various designs that have been submitted. The experimental coins are then put for consideration before the committees, on weights and measures of the two houses of Congress. The committees, after advising with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint, choose the one they like best.

Those "pattern" or "trial" pieces are made of all sorts of metals. Thus, in these experiments the mint has turned out five-dollar, ten-dollar, and twenty-dollar, "gold" coins in tin, brass, copper, aluminum, and various compositions. Such pieces are of course highly valued by collectors who are glad to pay for a double eagle of tin or copper perhaps ten times its weight in gold. The Treasury formerly sold the trial pieces at high figures, but stopped the practice in 1887.

The government that orders the coins always furnishes the "master dies" for minting them. These "master dies" cost from \$200 to \$350 a pair; from them the ordinary working dies are made at the mint.

Gold pieces must be packed as tight as possible for shipment to prevent abrasion while in transit. Such precious consignments are insured under a special form of policy, which, in old-fashioned language, guarantees them against perils of "the seas, men-of-war, fires, enemies, pirates, robbers, thieves, jettisons, reprisals, takings at sea, arrests, restraints, and detentions of all kings, princes,

or people of what nations, condition, or qualitysoever."

Although Mexico has a modern mint, the monetary reform begun there a few years ago made so great an amount of new coins necessary that the Mexican government had to turn to the mints of the United States. We have made for them 34,000,000 fifty-centavo and twenty-centavo silver pieces, and have also filed a big order for ten-peso and five-peso gold pieces. For the little republic of Panama we have minted large quantities of coins. One of our best customers is Costa Rica. In its scrupulous adherence to sound monetary policies, Costa Rica has been exceptional among Central American countries. The mint in San Francisco now makes all of the coins for the Philippine Islands.

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In 1852 the Treasury had patterns struck for a so called "ring dollar" of gold, with a big hole in the middle. The purpose was to make the gold dollar larger and easier to handle, without increasing its weight. Another advantage was that it could be strung together with others, like Chinese cash. But the ring dollar was finally deemed unacceptable.

Hardly less remarkable than the ring dollar were certain patterns suggested in 1879 for "gold" coins, which were meant to serve as a

compromise between silver and gold as monetary standards. They were of silver, but contained some gold. The "goloid" trail pieces are not especially rare to-day, for the Treasury presented a set of them to every Senator and Representative then in Congress.

Such trial pieces have a certain historical significance and value. From that point of view, by far the most interesting of them was the silver half dime of the year 1792. Several of those half dimes are extant to-day, and are said to be valued by collectors at \$30 each. They bear the head of Martha Washington, and the silver of which they are composed was furnished by George Washington, who sent for the purpose some of his own family plate from Mount Vernon to the mint in Philadelphia.

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EDWIN A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published by the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at W 163d Street and Ft. Washington Avenue, is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for a cent published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it).

TERMS.

One Copy, one year, \$2.00
To Canada and Foreign Countries, \$2.50

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Stratton M., New York City.

"He's true to God who's true to man;
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
'Neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us.
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

Notice concerning the whereabouts of individuals will be charged at the rate of ten cents a line.

President Coolidge Names November 29th, as Day to Give Thanks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—

In his first Thanksgiving Day proclamation, naming November 29th as the day to celebrate, President Coolidge, in commenting on notable events of the year, such as the death of President Harding and the Japan disaster, says:

"This called forth from the people of the United States a demonstration of deep and humane feeling. It was wrought into the substance of good works. It created new evidences of our international friendship which is a guarantee of world peace. It replenished the charitable impulse of the country.

"We will do well, then, to render thanks for the good that has come to us and show by our actions that we have become stronger, wiser and truer by the chastenings which have been imposed upon us. We will thus prepare ourselves for the part we must have in a world which forever needs the full measure of service. We have been a most favored people. We ought to be a most generous people. We have been a most blessed people. We ought to be a most thankful people."

THE CONFERENCE

The Conference of Superintendents and Principals will be held at St. Augustine, Florida, beginning Monday, January 14th, 1924, 7:30 P.M.

The headquarters of the meeting will be in the Alcazar Hotel; but other Hotels will be available. It would be well to write Supt. A. H. Walker, Supt. of the Florida School in regard to reservations.

The rate at the Alcazar will be seven dollars (\$7.00) per day, but a lower rate may be secured at some of the smaller hotels.

The program will be announced later. It would be well if other school papers would announce the meeting so that there may be full publicity and larger attendance.

J. W. JONES, Chairman,
A. L. E. CROUTER,
N. F. WALKER,
AUGUSTUS ROGERS,
L. B. GARDNER,
Executive Committee.

PARIS

Deaf-Mutes Ban Old Sign System

METHOD OF LIP READING IS NOW IN VOGUE.

Sign language for deaf-mutes is a thing of the past. Remarking that deaf and dumb persons are able to "read" the words expressed by normal people by lip-reading, French scientists have deduced that it would be only a step to have those unable to hear or speak to adopt the same method to express their thoughts. In other words, those so afflicted are taught to make with their lips the same combinations as those which they are already able to translate, thus transmitting their unspoken words to those similarly afflicted, or, in fact, to anybody acquainted with the system.

More than that, it has been found that thousand of deaf-mutes who did not use the spoken language for the simple reason that they had never heard it, learned to speak in a comparatively short time, once they had mastered the art of labial expression. They remain deaf, but they can articulate. The Deaf and Dumb Institute of Paris, which has branches all over the world, is now sending out instruction for the new method. The old sign system has been entirely abandoned.

Gallaudet College.

CHICAGO.

Those who want to see football as it is "footed" would do well to see the Gallaudet-Randolph-Macon game on Hotchkiss field, November 17th. These two teams are evenly matched and with our men going at their present stride the Buff and Blue should fly high again at the end of the game. Broken field running is our team's best bet these days.

As Coach Hughes was giving his changes final instructions for the Drexel game Friday afternoon word was received as to his mother's sudden death. Mr. Hughes left at once for his home in Harrisburg, Pa. His absence fell heavily on the boys at the game next day. The entire student body mourns with the good professor in his sad bereavement.

Mr. Gilbert O. Erickson, '03, a star performer on the gridiron in his college days was selected to accompany the football team to Philadelphia in Prof. Hughes' place.

John T. Boatwright, '24, took in New York after the Drexel game, where he was guest of her sister, Miss Sophia Boatwright, '21.

The Literary Society held another successful meeting on the sixteenth.

Lecture—"The Beginning of the Education of the Deaf in America," Dr. Percival Hall.

Debate—"Resolved, That we should limit the President's term of office to one term." Affirmative—Messrs. Golden, '27, Brower, P. C. Negative, Messrs. Crump, '27, Galloher, P. C. Dialogue—"Why Not?" Messrs. Penn, '25, and Knauss, '26.

Declamation—"A Legend of the Northland," Mr. Marsden, '27.

Critic—Mr. Uriel Jones, '24.

Miss Mary E. Kannapell is among the list who spent the week-end away from school. She visited Miss Helen Moss, '23, in Baltimore. Mr. Uriel Jones, '24, realizing he is a senior, accompanied the football team to Philadelphia and later went to Trenton for a visit.

Gallaudet, '13

Before his hurried departure for his home the little coach pleaded with his men to do their best and play a clean hard game. So it happens that it all came out in the very finest way possible for the team turned in a clean cut victory over Drexel Institute at Philadelphia. The writer again has to report the game from afar. Yet he can well imagine Boaty's long run of seventy yards to a touchdown. The all-around brilliancy of Captain Langenberg and the stubborn defense put up by the Gallaudet line in the shadow of our goal, for several times the opposing team rushed the ball close to the coveted line.

During the last period the home team launched a drive, which went nearly eighty yards. Here they tried a forward pass, which Langenberg intercepted. On the next play he ran forty yards. This put hope and life into his men, and they launched an attack, which Drexel could not stop. Langy finally bucked his way over for the second touchdown. Kilian kicked goal. The absence of Coach Hughes was keenly felt when the most critical moments of the game came, but Fred Moore, '17, a Buff and Blue field general of years gone by was there with a few words of advice.

Bradley, a regular back, was unable to make the trip so Scarvie took his place. Messrs. Stevens, Moore and Dobbs made the trip from Trenton to see the game. The boys nearly all showed up early Sunday morning with nothing but words full of praise for the Drexel team, the officials and lastly, but not least, the Philadelphia Silent Colony, which gave a big "blow out," at its club rooms in honor of the team.

Gallaudet Drexel Wallace L. E. Ziegler
Kilian L. T. McQuarri
Young L. G. Falkowski
Pucci C. Corson
Falk R. G. Maokin
Lahn R. T. Trainer
Boatwright R. E. Casner
Wassinkoff Q. Connell
Scarvie R. H. Freeman
Langenberg P. Maber
Rose L. H. Suckin

Touchdowns—Langenberg, Boatwright, Goal from touchdown—Kilian, Substitutes, Drexel—Goldberg for Cashier, McGinley for Goldberg, Foley for Suckin, Gallaudet—Mannen for Boatwright, Szopa for Scarvie, Bumann for Young.

The "Ways and Means" committee is arranging a "theatre party" for the night of November 17th, the evening after the Randolph-Macon game, and has secured a seven reel drama for the occasion. Its a splendid picture.

The undersigned having been requested to act as treasurer of the above fund, and accepted, desires to announce the following contributions received up to date.

James H. Cloud, St. Louis..... \$1.00
Mrs. C. L. Jackson, Atlanta..... 5.00
Thos. S. Marr, Nashville, Tenn..... 10.00
Sylvester J. Fogarty, Flushing, N. Y. 25.00

The names of all those contributing to this fund will be published each week in the **DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL** and other papers. We trust that the response will be both generous and prompt as it is for a very worthy cause.

Mrs. C. L. JACKSON.

228 Lee Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

who is with her, states she might be sufficiently recovered to be out in a few weeks.

The Rev. Dr. James Henry Cloud, of St. Louis, gave several excellent stories before a crowd of local silent at the Sac, November 8th, realizing \$13.75 to purchase waste baskets for every room in the new Home.

Miss Mabel Johns, the superintendent and much traveled oral prodigy (who is honest enough to admit the oral Nabobs are not too perfect—thereby proving the oral system a success in her case, since it trained her to think for herself and form her own conclusions)

went back to New York on the first, after several weeks here spent partly with hearing relatives and partly with her old friend, Mrs. George F. Flick.

Mrs. Gus Hyman had her tonsils removed at St. Luke's Hospital on the 6th.

Fred Ash came down for the Convention of Railway Electrical Engineers in Chicago early in November, and hitched up with Miss Yampka, of Grand Rapids, Mich. After spending their honeymoon here, they returned to East Tawas, Mich., where Fred has good job.

Harry Hausfeld is the latest silent to "slip in" on a local paper, coming from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* after experience on papers in Winnipeg and other towns. He is an operator, and seems to be making \$12 to \$15 per night on "bonus strings."

Dates ahead: November 24—Frat vandeau at Sac, managed by the Meaghers. Also lecture by Harry Hyman at Pas. 28—Barn dance at Sac. December 1—Frat bunco, Sac 15—Circus and carnival at Pas. Also Night in Chinatown at Sac, managed by Jesse Waterman, former conductor of this Chicago column.

THE MEAGHERS.

PORTLAND, OREGON

A surprise birthday party was given on Saturday night, October 13th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ruby Spieler in honor of Mrs. L. R. Peterson birthday. Many new and interesting games were played and at 11 o'clock refreshments and ice cream were served. Mrs. Peterson received many nice presents. Those who attended were: Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Reiche, Miss Neva Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Ruby Spieler, Mr. and Mrs. George Kriedt and daughter.

Mr. Milton Berry is now working at the big Doernbecher furniture factory. Also his brother-in-law, Mr. M. A. Peter, has secured a position at the big plant. There are now several deaf employed there. It is a very comfortable place to work during winter time.

Mrs. Geo. Fromm, of Oswego, Ore., is now living with relatives in California. Mr. Fromm is still working in Portland, but will leave for California to be with his family about December.

Miss Etta Estenger, who has been cooking for the men on Mr. L. Diven's prune farm in Vancouver, Wash., is now back at the Kautz home in Portland, where she will be housemaid for Mrs. Kautz during the winter. Miss Estenger is considered a first class cook, having done housework for the Divines for many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lynch, Mr. and Mr. Courtland Greenwald, of Portland, took in the polo game at Vancouver, Wash., on Sunday October 14th, along with Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hunter and several other deaf of Vancouver, after which they stopped at the Hunter's and Divines homes for a chat before returning home to Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Diven's prunes are now being packed in cans.

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NEW YORK.

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A few words of information in a letter or postal or card is sufficient. We will do the rest.

GREAT NEW YORK N. A. D. BRANCH.

Last Thursday evening the new local N. A. D. Social Committee met at the call of Chairman Ben Friedwald in the office of Charles Schatzkin. A full attendance was in session, namely, Ben Friedwald, Chairman; Jere V. Fives, Secretary; Jack Ebin, Harry Powell, Charles Schatzkin, Charles Wiesmuth, Allan Hitchcock and Harry Gillen, President, *ex officio*. It was decided to add at least five female members. Judging from the social program drafted and approved it is evident that in the future the local Branch will hold the forefront on the metropolitan gayety calendar. Its activities will be: November 28th, (Thanksgiving Eve)—Movie Night, at S. W. J. D., 40 W. 115th Street at 8 P.M. The special feature will be "With the N. A. D. in Atlanta," showing all the important activities and personnel at the recent convention at Atlanta last summer. Added attraction, Charles Ray in "Sudden Jim," and a comedy. The rest of the evening will be a social seance. Admission will be 25 cents at the door. December 10th—Annual Gallaudet Day Banquet, at Carroll Club, Madison Avenue, between 30th and 31st Streets. Tickets may be purchased from members of committee or by mail direct to the Chairman, 4307—12th Avenue, Brooklyn, enclosing necessary amount in full. Tickets: Members, \$1.75; Non-members, \$2.00. It is advisable to purchase tickets in advance as reservations will positively close December 5th. March 1st—Advertising (Masquerade) Ball at Castle Gardens, the Bronx, \$100 in cash prizes. Tickets, \$1.00. The profits from these and subsequent affairs will be divided as follows: 50 per cent to local fund; 25 per cent each to De l'Epee and Gallaudet Status Funds.

The Greater New York Branch of the N. A. D. will meet at the Lexington Avenue School for the Deaf on Tuesday evening, December 4th, at eight o'clock. Details about the branch's annual ball and banquet, etc., will be given at the meeting. Come and take an active part in the proceedings. Remember the date, and pass the word on to your friends.

DEAF-MUTES' UNION LEAGUE

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THE BLUEBIRD CLUB

The Bluebird Club—a club composed of fluttering young maidens, who went to school at Fanwood, and organized to keep up association and love formed in school, is quite alive.

On November 3d they celebrated the third anniversary of their organization with a dinner at Lobers' swell restaurant at 39th Street and Broadway, and then attended in a body to see Ziegfeld's Folies at the New Amsterdam Theatre, and enjoyed the show from A to Z—that is, if you know what that means. To them it was very pleasing spectacle for when the show ended, they were both to leave, as they had been raptured from beginning to end, and on their way home they were dreaming of the brilliant time they had.

Miss Rebecca Champagne is the President, and Miss Bessie Frey, the Secretary of the Bluebird Club.

H. A. C.

The Houston Athletic Club was organized by students of the New York Institution for the Deaf. At present the members of the Club, who are graduates, are holding their meetings at the Boys' Club in New York City. When all the members have graduated they will be able to afford a bigger and more furnished clubrooms.

They are developing a corking basket ball team and are open to challenges from any other New York team to try them out.

The first meeting was held on October 9th, and the following officers were elected for the coming term of 1923-1924: Bro. E. Malloy, President; Bro. S. Fleischer, Vice-President; Bro. L. Cahill, Secretary; Bro. E. Marshall, Treasurer; Bro. S. Finkelstein, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Last Saturday evening a number of deaf and hearing friends assisted Mr. F. Max Nemeth to celebrate his fiftieth birthday at his residence in Corona. He was presented with a handsome mahogany smoking stand with a humidor cabinet and

atly and speedily, and several new names added to the roll.

Mrs. Josephine Daly Regensberg and daughter, from California, were in New York for a brief sojourn last week. Mrs. "Reggy" and family anticipate their property may eventually develop oil, and in that event increase in value threefold.

Next time the "Bucking Bronco" is introduced to local Frat circles Jere V. Fives, admitted at No. 23's last meeting, will do the riding.

Judges Thomas O'Neill, Miss Mae McLaren and Jere V. Fives prophesy high merit for the essays on Abbe to be competed for at the De l'Epee celebration at the Carroll Club, December 2d. The prizes donated by President Fogarty seem to be a magnet for the competitors to do their utmost.

Tickets for the event, \$1.25 (including banquet) are now ready.

Reservations are requested before November 28th, through any member, or by addressing Paul Murtough, 5501 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The vacant chair at the McCoy Thanksgiving dinner will be accounted for by the fact, Miss Marion's brother, Detective James McCoy and his partner, John O'Hara, sail for Paris next week to bring back the ringleader in the Shattuck robbery.

H. A. D.

"Play the game of Life!"—was the major note of a sermon on "Sportsmanship" delivered by Rev. A. J. Amateau on Friday, November 9th. A large audience was present; however, the Assembly room was full for many more whom we hope to meet on Friday, the 16th, when Dr. Goldberg, Director of the Jewish Health Service, will occupy the platform.

At the conclusion of Services last Friday, Rev. Amateau extended an invitation to those present to be his guests at a "Congregational Social" which had already been held on Sunday, the 11th. It is his plan to foster a closer bond of friendship between himself and the congregants. Hence this special "social," open only to those attending the Friday evening services, and which will be repeated on open Sunday evenings.

The H. A. D. Entertainment Committee announces a "Package Party" this Saturday evening, November 17th. Admission, 35 cents. Refreshments and dancing. A grand time is assured to all.

On Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 p.m. sharp, E. A. Bradford, Esq., one of the Editors of "The New York Times," will give an interesting lecture at the S. W. J. D. auditorium. Admission is free to all.

Mr. Bradford, a recognized leader in the field of journalism, is a direct descendant of the first Governor of Massachusetts and one whom all delight to honor. It is hoped that the deaf will not fail to grasp this rare privilege of listening to the vital message of such a man, who, by the way, has lost his hearing late in life.

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the necessary accompaniment. Music and dancing, jokes and jolly conversation were indulged in till the early hours of the morning. A fine supper was served, to which the company did ample justice.

Mr. Nemeth was with the New York Bank Note Company for thirty-one years as designer and engraver. He educated many men in this art who today occupy good positions or who are in successful business. He resigned from this company last September, and accepted a similar position with better hours and environment with the Hamilton Bank Note Company in Brooklyn. He was graduated from the Lexington Avenue School, is a good lip-reader and converses readily in either English or German. He is also an expert gardener and florist, his garden being one of the show places in his town, which is now a suburb of New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. George N. Donovan celebrated the twenty-third anniversary of their wedding Sunday before last, at their home in Brooklyn, and as is their custom, they entertained a few old friends at dinner. It was a sort of combination party, serving a "housewarming," and also took in the birthday of Mr. Donovan and Harry Pierce Kane, which fall in close proximity to each other, and celebration of which was deferred because Mrs. Donovan's absence in Washington, D. C.

That the dinner was good goes without saying—it was great. Various games were played and pretty prizes awarded the winners. It was pretty late when the last guest departed.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. James F. Constantin, and their two boys, Jimmy and Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. James Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pierce Kane, George and Marjorie Donovan, Miss Annie Keightley, not forgetting Mr. and Mrs. Donovan themselves.

In the issue of November 3d, of the *Detective Story Magazine* Edward H. Smith has a narrative of the Eglan murder that occurred at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, February 10th 1896. It is one of the many stories of mysteries from the District Attorney's office, and the facts were secured from the archives of the prosecutors. They are considered strange and hidden cases which are not prosecuted, and are considered the deepest mysteries of all.

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Pretence is a lie acted to fool people.

OHIO.

(News items for this column may be sent to our Ohio News Bureau, care of Mr. A. Greener, 993 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.)

School for Deaf while there. At the latter she met Rev. Utten Read, Misses Annie Jones and Margaret McCafferty, all former teachers here.

Otto Seidowsk, for a number of years employed in the kitchen of the school, resigned last week. He expects soon to be called to Mansfield, where he will receive better wages than he got here. Henry Hartard has been transferred from the dining-room to fill the vacancy thus made, and will receive better compensation that he got in his old position. A. B. G.

PHILADELPHIA.

(News items for this column should be sent to James S. Reider, 1338 North Dover Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The Silent Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, held its first Bal Masque, on Saturday evening, November 3d last, and its success exceeded the expectations of its managers and pleased those who attended to a great degree. While it was not comparable in size to similar events in New York and Chicago, it was hardly less enjoyable than the events in those cities. This was largely due to the intelligence and enterprise of the persons who composed the Ball Committee, Messrs. Wm. E. V. Brogan, John A. Roach, Joseph V. Donohue, George H. King, James L. Jennings, Wm. E. Rothmund and Israel Steer. They selected Turngemeinde Hall, Broad Street and Columbia Avenue, for this event, which was an admirable selection in every way. Of the number of persons who attended—closely estimated at 350—goodly number were masked, displaying a large variety of costumes, and those selected as prize winners were as follows:

LADIES

First prize, \$10—Mrs. A. S. McGhee, as Chambagne Lady
Second prize, \$5—Miss E. Dauerbach, as Duchess.

Third prize, \$3—Miss Louise Kent Hoge, as Yester-year.

Fourth prize, \$2—Miss Lena Schechter, as Country Girl.

GNFTLEMEN

First prize, \$10—Edwin Levin, as Chinese Mandarin.

Second prize, \$5—A. P. Krieger, as One half Gent and One Half Tramp.

Third prize, \$3—Albert W. Wolf, as Miss S. A. C.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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ANNUAL MEETING

OMAHA.

The local Frats gave a Hallowe'en party Saturday evening, October 20th, at the Nebraska School gymnasium. A fairly good crowd was present. Mrs. L. R. Holway and Chas. Macek were lucky, and each won a box of bon-bons. Bowling at 5 cents per bowl proved popular. Those knocking over all the pins at once received a rebate of 15 cents at which Messrs. O. M. Treuke and Jos. R. Jelinek copped several dimes and nickels. Pop corn was also sold and the committee made a profit of about \$22.

Mrs. E. S. Waring's sister, her husband and their little son took the Warings to Griswold, Ia., in their Ford Touring car Saturday, October 13th, where they stayed over Sunday, returning by train from Atlantic, Ia.

Miss Constance Basenstab, who has been a missionary for sometime was in Omaha recently and gave an interesting sermon to the deaf at the Walnut Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, and a lecture on China in the evening, at the Nebraska School.

Omaha experienced its first snow-storm of the season on October 29th. There was a heavy fall of snow, leaving a blanket one inch thick. The trees and bushes were loaded, making it a pretty sight, but the next afternoon turned warmer, melting the snow. We still have hopes that winter has not yet arrived.

The sewing circle held the season's first meeting at the home of Mrs. John O'Brien on Wednesday afternoon, October 24th. Mrs. E. C. Holloway and Mrs. Z. B. Thompson, of Council Bluffs, were present, and several were absent.

George Anthony, after being laid off at the Overland Tire Co., decided to go home, the 21st of October, to Cedar Falls, Ia., where he got a job on a farm. He is now thinking of going to Dubuque, Ia., to work. He has declared that he will never return to the Overland Tire Co., because they shorten hours often and work too hard for the pay they give. George was almost broken down from that.

Rev. J. H. Cloud, of St. Louis, Mo., delivered his regular monthly sermon at Trinity Cathedral, Friday evening, October 19th. A good sized crowd turned out, and it is hoped that in the future more will attend to encourage in his work. A few of the members are regular in their attendance. There are no rules or fines, and everyone seems to enjoy himself or herself, though not much sewing is done by the Ladies' Guild. They have a plan to make some money, but possibly more will be accomplished if the sewing is done at home.

Mrs. Emma M. Seely entertained at dinner Friday, October 19th, for Mrs. Ota C. Blankenship.

HAL.

DIOCESE OF MARYLAND.

Rev. D. J. Whildin, General Missionary, 2100 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore—Grace Mission, Grace and St. Peter's Church, Park Ave. and Monument St.
SERVICES.
First Sunday, Holy Communion and Sermon, 3:15 P.M.
Second Sunday, Evening Prayer and Adoration, 3:30 P.M.
Third Sunday, Evening Prayer and Sermon, 4:15 P.M.
Fourth Sunday, Litany, or Ante-Communion and Sermon, 3:15 P.M.
Fifth Sunday, Ante-Communion and Catechism, 3:15 P.M.
Bible Class Meetings, every Sunday except during July and August, 8 P.M.
Frederick—St. Paul's Mission, All Saints' Church, Second Sunday, 11 A.M.
Hagerstown—St. Thomas' Mission, St. John's Church, Second Sunday, 8 P.M.
Cumberland—St. Timothy's Mission, Emmanuel Church, Second Monday, 8 P.M.
Other Places by Appointment.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH FOR THE DEAF

Sixteenth Street, above Allegheny Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. Warren M. Smaltz, Missionary, 3226 N. 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Sunday, Holy Communion, 8:30 P.M.
Last Sunday, Litany and Sermon, 8:30 P.M.
Other Sundays, Evening Prayer and Sermon, 8:30 P.M.
Bible Class, Every Sunday, 2:30 P.M.
You are cordially invited to attend.

BASKETBALL & DANCE

GIVEN BY THE

Deaf-Mutes' Union League

AT THE

Twenty-second Engineer's Armory

Broadway and 168th Street

Saturday Evening, January 5, 1924
DOORS OPEN AT 7:30 P.M.

TICKETS. - (Including Tax) - 75 CENTS

[Particulars later]

\$50 IN CASH PRIZES \$50 FOR ORIGINAL COSTUMES

GRAND MASK BALL

Bronx Division, No. 92, N. F. S. D.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19th, 1924

AT BRONX CASTLE HALL

149th Street and Walton Avenue
Above Mott Avenue Subway Station

TICKETS
ONE DOLLAR

MUSIC BY
IMPERIAL ORCHESTRA

LARGE FRAT PENNANT TO DIVISION
MOSTLY REPRESENTED

(Division Members will please write their name and Division on back of ticket)

COMMITTEE

Fred C. Berger	Jack M. Ebin, Chairman	William J. Hansen
Edward J. Malloy	Louis Saracine	Edward J. Zearo
Joseph Collins	Frank Rubano	